



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

turbid emulsion of pest culture. There is at once seen an agglutination of the bacilli. The proportions in which the reaction will be produced can not at this time be definitely stated by me. The reaction was distinctly marked when the dilutions of the antitoxine were respectively one-twentieth and one-fiftieth. It was still noticeable when the dilution reached 1-100, but the matter is still under investigation. Further, two drops of the heart blood of a mouse just dead of the pest were added to 2 cubic centimeters of water, and the reaction was distinctly visible, though no further test was made at the time. This, however, establishes the value of the procedure as a possible diagnostic test, though, as has before been said, the diagnosis of plague is usually all too easily made by more ordinary methods. The organism of pest is a perfectly nonmotile one, so that the reaction does not have the beauty of the Wyatt Johnson modification of the Widal test for typhoid, still it is well marked and interesting.

I hope that it will be distinctly borne in mind in what I have here and before described, that my work is in no way original. It would be a gross injustice to my instructor, Dr. Roux, to allow it to be supposed for a moment that such was the case. I am simply following with all possible attention the course which he lays down for me from day to day, and my work is only leading up to results which are evidently already well known to him, so that if any credit there be it is his and not mine. I hope to make further report as the work progresses.

Very respectfully,

H. D. GEDDINGS,  
*Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

*Smallpox in Memphis, Tenn.*

MEMPHIS, TENN., May 10, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to report as follows concerning the occurrence of additional cases of smallpox in Memphis:

On May 8 a white patient in St. Joseph's Hospital was found to be suffering from smallpox, and on yesterday, the 9th instant, 2 cases were found among colored railroad employees. All these cases were removed to the county pesthouse.

Very respectfully,

G. B. YOUNG,  
*Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

*Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Supervising Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service, December 29, 1896, to May 21, 1897.\**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Alabama:				
Mobile.....	Dec. 28-Jan. 26....	2	.....	
	Mar. 28.....	1	.....	
	Apr. 17.....	1	.....	
Union Springs.....	Mar. 21.....	.....	1	
Connecticut:				
New Haven.....	Feb. 17.....	1	.....	
Florida:				
Pensacola.....	Jan. 19-Feb. 20....	13	.....	12 varioloid.
	Feb. 28-Mar. 10....	14	.....	Varioloid.
	Mar. 27-Apr. 3....	3	.....	Do.
	Apr. 10-May 1....	10	.....	Do.
	May 2-May 8....	3	.....	
Escambia County (not including Pensacola).....	Dec. 2-Jan. 19....	18	.....	

\* For table of smallpox in the United States, etc., May 9, 1896, to December 29, 1896, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS, Vol. XII, No. 1.